

At the conclusion of the Report it is stated that the number of objects on the Moon's surface registered in accordance with the plan proposed in the first Report (1865) is 2099, of which "769 only have been published—viz. 492 in the Reports of the Committee, and 277 in Mr. Birt's monograph on the 'Mare Serenitatis.'"

He devoted much attention to the question of lunar activity and the detection of change on the Moon's surface, and the discussions relative to the crater *Linné* and the spots on *Plato* will still be well remembered. From about 1861 till Dr. Lee's death he made frequent use, at the invitation of Dr. Lee, of the Hartwell Equatoreal for the purpose of lunar observation. He was a frequent writer, up to the time of his death, on lunar matters, and was a constant contributor to the *Astronomical Register*. He collected together in 1874 under the title *Contributions to Selenography* several notices and monographs on lunar formations, which he had published by subscription during the preceding four years. When the Selenographical Society was founded, four years ago, he was elected its first president, and was re-elected every succeeding year. He did not observe, himself, after 1877, owing to age and weakness. He died on December 14, 1881, and, although his weakness had been steadily increasing, his death was unexpected and almost sudden.

He was elected a Fellow of the Society on January 14, 1859. About two years ago he presented to the Society twelve manuscript volumes containing the portion already completed of the lunar catalogue of the British Association Committee.

SAMUEL COURTAULD, of Gosfield Hall, Essex, was born at Albany, in the State of New York, on June 1, 1793, but his parents, who had gone to the United States to establish some manufacture, brought him to England in his infancy. Following in the steps of his father, who had been one of the first to introduce the industry of "silk-throwing" into Essex, Mr. Courtauld was able, by his genius and perseverance, to develop his business of a silk-throwster into the more difficult one of the manufacture of crape; and the present extensive factories founded by him now form a not unimportant part of British silk-manufacture.

Mr. Courtauld was possessed of considerable mechanical ingenuity, and with a power of research which enabled him to thoroughly exhaust his subject. Though a self-educated man, he had a profoundly scientific mind, capable of acute and sound reasoning; and without being versed in details, he delighted in the discussion of the theories of astronomy and physical science. It was this intellectual power, coupled with a vigorous understanding and an indomitable will, that made him so successful a man in all he undertook.

Mr. Courtauld's name is historically connected with the

well-known agitation for the abolition of church rates, referring to which, the *Times* remarked that "had his death happened some thirty or forty years ago a popular hero would have passed away, but he had lived to be almost forgotten, reposing as he had done for nearly thirty years on his laurels."

He died March 21, 1881, after two months' illness, in the eighty-eighth year of his age.

He was elected a Fellow of the Society on November 8, 1867.

WILLIAM HENRY HENNAH was born at Dalston in 1848, and was educated at private schools. He entered King's College, London, in 1871. His profession was that of a schoolmaster. Much of his spare time was devoted to astronomy, and, as he possessed a good telescope he was enabled to interest his friends in the subject, upon which also he lectured. After an acute attack of rheumatic fever, which lasted only ten days, he died on September 25, 1881.

He was elected a Fellow of the Society on May 9, 1873.

THOMAS HOPKIRK was born in London on August 16, 1819. His father, who had seen service in both the Royal and Merchant Navies, wished his son to follow a naval career, and he was accordingly placed under Mr. Riddle, as tutor, from whom he acquired the knowledge of mathematics that he afterwards found so useful to him. He spent two or three years at sea, but soon acquired a dislike for a nautical life and settled down at home as a mathematical tutor. His principal occupation for many years was the preparation of youths for all branches of the military service, but chiefly for the Artillery and Engineers. As a tutor he was very successful, and his reputation was well established. Almost worn out by hard work, he retired from his professional labours in 1861, at the early age of 42, and spent several years in foreign travel. He died, after a prolonged illness, at Norwood, on March 26, 1881. His death was hastened by an accidental fall, which induced paralysis.

He was elected a Fellow of the Society on December 14, 1849.

HENRY WILLIAM JEANS was born at Portsea in 1804. He left school at the early age of thirteen, and was articled to a solicitor in that town. In 1824 the late Dr. Inman, of the Royal Naval College at Portsmouth, appointed him to take charge of the chronometers in the Observatory at the Dockyard; and a few years afterwards he was made assistant-master in the College. When the College was abolished in 1837 he proceeded to Cambridge, and entered as a pensioner at St. John's College. In the College examination in 1838 he was placed in the first class. Shortly afterwards the College at Portsmouth was re-established,